Data Sheet

USAID Mission: India

Program Title:Environmental ProtectionPillar:Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

Strategic Objective: 286-016

Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: \$10,000,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF

Prior Year Unobligated: \$1,280,000 DA

Proposed FY 2005 Obligation: \$8,800,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF

Year of Initial Obligation: FY 2003 Year of Final Obligation: FY 2008

Summary: USAID's program to increase environmental protection includes the following components:

-- Improve Power Distribution;

- -- Improve Groundwater Management; and
- -- Improve Urban Water Availability and Sanitation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improve Power Distribution (\$8,000,000 DA, \$1,280,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA, \$1,500,000 ESF).

- -- USAID's new Distribution Reform Upgrades and Management (DRUM) Project will demonstrate best commercial and technological practices to improve the quality and reliability of power distribution in selected states. DRUM is based on the hypothesis that a power distribution utility- the only direct link to consumers can continue to provide power on a sustainable basis only if it is commercially viable and is accountable to satisfied customers. DRUM will build replicable models of commercially viable distribution utilities along with supporting institutional structures at the state and central levels. By reducing government subsidy requirements for the power sector, the activity will help conserve state resources for more productive allocations in health care, education and other social sector programs.
- -- The Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) Project will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through widespread commercialization of end-use energy efficiency technologies and services in India, and through technical assistance, training, and financial interventions in energy-efficiency policy and markets. The principal contractors include Nexant, Inc. (prime) and the International Institute of Energy Conservation (prime); and the principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime).
- -- The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention (GEP) Project will help reduce India's greenhouse gas emissions. This Project will improve the efficiency of energy production, including promotion of decentralized energy generation and distribution models. The project will promote year-round generation of power from renewable sources, such as biomass, by providing technical and financial support to selected sugar mills. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime). Principal contractors and grantees include the Louis Berger Group (prime), Nexant, Inc. (prime); Ohio State University (prime), Stanford University (sub), and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (sub).
- -- The Trade in Environmental Services and Technologies (TEST) Project will assist Indian industries to adopt environmentally sound practices, strengthen incentives for the adoption of clean technologies, and broaden environmentally sound partnerships between U.S. and Indian institutions. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime). Principal contractors and grantees include the Louis Berger Group (prime), the Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (sub), and Winrock International India (sub).

Improve Ground Water Management (\$1,500,000 DA). The ECO Project will implement interventions to improve ground water management, whereby farm families are encouraged to increase on-farm water use efficiency through education, extension, and the development of incentives. The principal contractor is PA Consulting (prime) and the principal grantee is the International Institute for Energy Conservation (prime).

Improve Urban Water Availability and Sanitation (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). Through technical assistance and training, the Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Debt component (FIRE-D) Project will work with local and state governments to develop, package, and implement urban environmental infrastructure interventions that improve access to basic services by the urban poor. Principal contractors and grantees include The Communities Group International (prime), and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (prime).

FY 2005 Program:

Improve Power Distribution (\$7,300,000 DA, \$4,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue implementation of the activities under this component as described above.

Improve Ground Water Management (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand the ECO Project to foster utility partnerships and increase awareness of the water-energy nexus at the state and national level.

Improve urban water availability and sanitation (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand the FIRE-D Project to provide technical assistance and training to the managers of urban water and sanitation services to improve the operation and maintenance of existing service networks, including improving energy efficiency in municipal water pumping, storage, and distribution.

Performance and Results: The SO activities are expected to: (1) improve cost-recovery for electric power by assisting with better metering, billing, and collection for services; (2) demonstrate and encourage wider use of efficient and lower-polluting power distribution technologies; (3) foster private and cooperative approaches to providing services to rural and urban customers; (4) assist farmers, communities, and utilities with water conservation methods; (5) facilitate state policy reforms that enhance the quality of municipal water services and generate local resources to sustain improvements; and (6) introduce innovative and energy efficient approaches for the planning and management of urban water and sanitation systems.

For global climate change, addressed through reducing greenhouse gases in power generation facilities. to-date 11.3 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions have been avoided with USAID assistance under the GEP Project. This results in significant financial savings in coal costs and tremendous benefits to the environment and human health. USAID's TEST project works with industry, the municipality, and the transport sector to identify strategies to reduce air pollution that is harming the Taj Mahal, negatively impacting human health, and adversely affecting economic development. The TEST Project launched Environmental Management Systems (EMS) programs for Agra foundry industry and Firozabad glass and bangle industries. Twelve industries have already signed on for EMS program support. USAID's support for power sector reform was achieved through work with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration to develop a training curriculum to enhance the decision-making skills of Indian Administrative Service officials in the areas of clean and sustainable energy development, including sector reforms. With USAID assistance under the ECO project, load research and planning exercises were completed in Jaipur. Demonstration projects were then implemented in agriculture, industry, residential and street lighting resulting in energy savings of 28 percent, 7-8 percent, 10 percent, and 26 percent respectively. The energy savings from the demonstration projects prompted development of a pilot project for 150 street lighting switching points in Jaipur. ECO loan fund support has improved power supply for consumers in Noida, near New Delhi.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-016 Environmental Protection	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	10,977	6,000
Expenditures	1,203	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	10,977	6,000
Expenditures	1,203	0
Unliquidated	9,774	6,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,280	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	10,000	2,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	11,280	2,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	8,800	5,000
Future Obligations	20,543	36,500
Est. Total Cost	51,600	50,000